

## STORES HERE WILL OPEN AT 10, BEGINNING IN MORNING

(Continued from First Page.)

ways will be hard put for some days in adjusting schedules to the changes. Changed hours for the War Risk Bureau, now employing over 11,000 people, will be considered today. These employees go to work 9 o'clock. The Food and Fuel Administration has the subject of changes under advisement today. The War Risk is a comparatively new organization, and changes there may upset things.

### Table of New Hours.

The table of new hours for Government and business institutions given below shows the old hours for starting work, the new hours next, and the number of people concerned in each institution:

Old and new hours—  
Agriculture, 9 to 5:30..... 3,243  
Commerce, 8:45 to 5:30..... 625  
Bureau Engraving, 8 to 5:30..... 7,400  
Interior, 8:45 to 5:30..... 2,300  
Labor, 9 to 5..... 300  
Patent Office, 9 to 5:30..... 1,000  
Pension Office, 9 to 5:30..... 1,000  
Postoffice, 9 to 5:30..... 1,500  
Treasury, 9 to 5:30..... 2,500  
Business hours, 9 to 5..... 15,000

The new hours for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing may be changed. The bureau works in three shifts, night and day.

John A. Deiler welcomes the staggered hours for departments and bureaus as an important step toward meeting adverse conditions that are daily threatening the street railways principally the shortage of men. He believes it will result in much less crowding of cars, more comfort generally, and that it will enable the railways to distribute their working force to better advantage. He hopes to see the new hours become permanent.

Two Proposals Made.  
Deiler declares that there are two other things that must be done to prevent further deterioration of the situation. The first is the construction of his belt line around and through the congested areas of the city so that cars of both lines may operate upon it to convey passengers under best conditions during rush hours. The other is the fitting up of all cars on both lines to be operated by trained conductors.

Commissioner's Advice.  
The District Commissioners today issued the following statement:  
"To the People of the District of Columbia:  
"The epidemic of influenza in the District of Columbia has not yet assumed alarming proportions, but the District and Federal authorities have determined to take all possible precautionary measures to prevent the rapid spread of the disease.  
"Above everything, panic should be avoided. Be cool and calm, but careful. Avoid crowds. Walk to work, if possible. Follow with precision the medical advice offered through the newspapers and other channels. Cover your mouth with your elbow or sleeve. If attacked, go to bed and ask for medical advice.  
"Let every citizen of the National Capital do his share to avoid the danger of this epidemic.  
"And let no one fall by reason of the extraordinary measures now deemed necessary to do his part in promoting the success of the fourth Liberty loan.  
"In every previous loan the District of Columbia has led. Let us see that it leads in the fourth loan as well, despite the unusual and extraordinary conditions."

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 2.—"Send all the nurses you can spare by the first train." This was the urgent appeal telegraphed to Atlanta by Colonel Stewart Robertson, former Atlanta physician, now commanding the base hospital at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., where a serious epidemic of pneumonia and Spanish influenza is raging.

TEST FOR VACCINES.  
The United States Health Service is now testing several vaccines that have been offered by bacteriologists as a preventive for Spanish influenza. Among these vaccines is that of W. H. Park, of the New York health department.

**BELLANS**  
INDIGESTION  
6 BELLANS  
Hot water  
Sure Relief  
FOR INDIGESTION

FROM THIS  
BY  
TO THIS

**KLEIN'S**  
RAPID SHOE-REPAIRING  
METHOD

NEOLIN WHOLE SOLES  
Will make your old shoes slipp-proof, waterproof, quiet, flexible, will not draw or tire your feet, and will outwear leather soles.

Our Prices Are Low  
All makes of good Rubber Heels put on while you wait.  
We use only best white oak leather.

**Klein's Rapid Shoe Repair Co.**  
Main Store, 736 14th St. N. W.  
404 9th St. 910 F St. 714 9th St. 1219 Pa. Ave.

## YANKS BRIDGING WIRE IN ARGONNE

By FRED S. FERGUSON.

WITH THE AMERICANS WEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 2.—While activity on the remainder of the line is confined to repulsing bitter counter attacks and consolidating newly won positions, the Americans in the depth of the Argonne forest are shoving forward today.

The Americans are continuing to beat up boche reserves. The fact that they have not made any great strides forward in the past few days does not indicate the Americans are through. On the contrary, they have just begun, and from now on the first army can be counted on to make a steady, though not spectacular advance.

Evidence is accumulating that the Germans are preparing to withdraw from their advanced positions opposite the Americans. Coupled with the French advances on our left, this will bring the pinching out of the famous forest that much nearer.

In Montebell Wood, American patrols already have penetrated Montebell wood.

Overcoming almost insurmountable obstacles, they are rectifying their line. The density of the forest renders liaison most difficult, but each group goes forward as rapidly as possible, maintaining communication with the aid of runners.

Continuous counter attacks in the region of Apremont resulted in certain territory changing hands four or five times. At the end of the whirlwind fighting, the Americans had won a slight advantage.

Enemy Losses Heavy.  
The Boche, it is established, suffered heavy losses, prisoners saying that some companies lost fully 30 per cent of their effectives.

Heavy counter attacks north of Nantilly also were repulsed. The Germans continue to reinforce their lines with fresh troops. Troops ordinarily used exclusively for road building are among the prisoners, as well as some from crack divisions.

Wire bridges, upon which American soldiers walked over the deepest net works of barbed wire in the Argonne forest are among the unique features of the recent fighting.

Solved With Chicken Wire.  
In some places the Boche wires were interwoven in the underbrush to a depth of a hundred yards. They were practically impassable and held up our advance more than the enemy resistance until Colonel Sherrell, of the engineers, already famous as the author of army text books on engineering, devised a scheme to overcome them.

Rolls of chicken wire were reinforced with iron bars and stripes of steel. These were thrown over the entanglements. The Americans walked across the chicken wire easily and rapidly.

Colonel told me he knew the bridges were good, because he had walked on them himself.

The taking of Montfaucon deprived the Boche of a position dominating everything from south of the old line to north of Verdun. So long as the Americans threaten a farther advance the Germans' ultimate retirement to the Verdun line is inevitable. The Kriemhilde-Stellung line is understood to be only partly completed. If it is broken the Americans are likely to pour through for some distance, necessitating the employment of still additional re-inforcements to prevent them from breaking through entirely.

New York troops are operating in the Argonne. At the other extreme of the line Illinois units are advancing along the left bank of the Meuse and have reached the outskirts of Briouille. Negro troops are participating in the French advance on the west side of the Argonne.

In the center the boches are hurrying in re-inforcements by battalions and companies. The American artillery is badly smashing up the enemy's transport.

The Americans at Bois de Mont captured a balloon and three balloons. American aviators are dropping food and cigarettes on the American front lines when the troops are without rations.

NURSES NEEDED FOR GRIP.  
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## ALLIED VICTORIES CRUSH FOE'S LINES

(Continued from First Page.)

tending their lines as far as Betheny, two miles north of Rheims.

Trap For Enemy.  
The latest advance of the British north of St. Quentin is threatening the retreat of the German line toward Le Cateau. The Germans may be trapped between Cambrai and the Scarpe and completely cooped up. The German line of retreat from the Oise to St. Gobain is in danger, also.

On the American front, northwest of Verdun, the German lines are giving away in the Argonne forest sector, and another retreat, similar to that on the Meuse, is looked for.

The whole German battlefield, 250 miles in length, from the North sea to the Swiss Alps, has been staggered.

Ready To Quit Belgium.  
Important lines of communication behind the German lines in Flanders are now under allied artillery fire. On the eastern fringe of the Champagne district the French have advanced to a point only six miles distant from the all-important railway city of Valenciennes.

The Americans are springing up in Holland that the Germans are preparing to evacuate Belgium. German defensive systems that required years in construction and which were regarded by Hindenburg as impregnable, are crumbling beneath the sledge hammer strokes of General Foch's armies.

The Americans have played and are still playing a brilliant part in this great campaign.

Hostilities have ceased for the time in the Balkans.

## ST. QUENTIN BATTLE RAGES IN STREETS

PARIS, Oct. 2 (noon).—Bloody fighting took place in the streets of St. Quentin during the night, in which the Germans were thrown back to the eastern bank of the canal that passes through the city, the war office stated today.

Important gains were made by the French north and northwest of Rheims.

Between the Aisne and the Vesle the French lines were extended. All of the massif of St. Thierry is now in French hands, while further ground was captured north of La Neuville, where the French have now reached the outskirts of Betheny.

"The enemy was driven back to the south bank of the canal, where he continues to resist energetically," the communique reads.

"Between the Aisne and the Vesle French troops gained new advantages west of Rheims. We took Pouillon and Thil and reached the southern borders of Villers-Franqueux. St. Thierry plateau is in our possession."

"We gained ground north of La Neuville and carried our lines to the southern borders of Betheny. In the Champagne there was no change."

LONDON, Oct. 2.—British and Belgian troops, advancing on the Flanders front, have captured Ledebehem, six miles south of the German base at Roulers, and have forced a crossing of the Lys river between Wervicq and Comines, the Belgian war office at Havre announced today. Comines is only eight miles from Lille.

The text of the Belgian report follows: "British and Belgian forces are progressing in the direction of Hoeledale and Roulers. The British have captured Ledebehem and have crossed the Lys between Wervicq and Comines. Aviators bombed Lichtervelde, dispersing German convoys."

## ALLIES FORCING BIG HUN RETREAT

(Continued from First Page.)

Chief among the apparent results of allied offensive operations yesterday and last night, as revealed by official and press advices received in Washington, was the further undermining of the German defenses of St. Quentin, which city was penetrated by French and British troops as far as the canal, while the Germans evacuated the city.

This success, with Cambrai again in the hands of the allies, presages a German retreat on a greater scale than has heretofore taken place, for La Fere and Laon, to the south, both extremely important strategic points, seem fated to fall into allied hands very soon, while to the north the Belgians and British menace Lille and the Belgian drive to outflank remaining positions of the Hindenburg system involves the security of the German U-boat bases at Zeebrugge and Ostend in grave doubt. German evacuation of Belgium may result from these operations quickly.

Pershing Reports Gains.  
Special activities of the American forces are not revealed in the advices at hand. General Pershing's communique for yesterday says: "During the day we advanced our lines in the forest of Argonne. Farther to the east our patrols have passed beyond Clerges and are operating north of that point on the road from Exermont to Genesee, maintaining contact with the enemy."

"In the north our troops are advancing with the French and British, participating in their successes. Since September 26 our aviators have shot down more than 100 hostile planes and twenty-one balloons."

Clerges, three miles north of Montfaucon, was firmly held by the Americans.

The wooded massif of St. Thierry still was held by the Germans, who clung tenaciously to the position in the face of spirited assaults.

Yank Patrols Active.  
American combat patrols everywhere pushed forward in the Argonne forest north of Clerges and in the direction of Gonesme, and a foothold was gained in Briouille-Sur-Meuse, within eight miles north of the old battle line.

Pennsylvania troops distinguished themselves in repulsing a German counter attack north of Apremont. The Germans were trying to throw the Americans down the Aire river valley, but were completely unsuccessful. At some points the fighting lasted six hours.

North of Varennes four Pennsylvania privates came upon seventy-five Germans, taking them by surprise. All the Germans were captured.

New York troops who have been effectively cleaning up strong enemy positions in the Argonne sector distinguished themselves in the Cateau Thierry fighting.

The Fossoinme-Breurevoir line has been breached. The enemy has been cleared from north of Joncourt. The Australians completed the capture of the defenses south of Lecaet and Gouy.

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## FOCH DRIVES BOCHE WITH SMALL LOSSES

By J. W. T. MASON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The allies today are ten miles in the rear of the Hindenburg line, between the Cambrai and St. Quentin sectors.

Von Hindenburg is retiring along the direct road to Maubeuge, the strong French fortress near the Belgian border, which is the principal supply center for the German front in retreat.

The town of Le Cateau is the forward base on which the Germans are now dependent for the maintenance of their communications. It is, therefore, Marshal Foch's new objective. Le Cateau's fall will compel von Hindenburg to move back, with little interruption, to the Belgian border.

Being Forced Out of France.  
It is now more than ever probable that von Hindenburg has been compelled to adapt this strategy to the abandonment of northern France by this winter. Cambrai and St. Quentin are no longer landmarks for the aspiring troops of the allies. The push is passing beyond them, and von Hindenburg has begun to turn his attention to continuing his retirement further north in the Lille sector.

It is still part of Hindenburg's strategy to attempt to inveigle Marshal Foch into developing a major offensive. This accounts for the stubbornness with which the Germans are fighting their rear guard actions. They desire to exhaust the allies as much as possible by the time the Belgian frontier is reached. Marshal Foch, however, is showing no desire to fall into the trap. He is following closely on the heels of the Germans, moving them no rest and threatening to break through. But the allied commander-in-chief is not sacrificing the lives of his men by too ardent attacks. This is why at times the German movement seems comparatively slow.

Foch Halts Alone.  
When Von Hindenburg temporarily pauses and arranges to inflict severe punishment on the advancing allies, Marshal Foch halts his own progress and waits. Thus the Champagne drive of the French army has been slowed up.

The movement west of Rheims at the same time has been recommenced, because Von Hindenburg shows evidence of starting once more his retreat from the north.

By these tactics Marshal Foch is accomplishing the unique feat of keeping his own casualties below Von Hindenburg's, although the allies are on the offensive and the Germans are fighting defensively.

Beurevoir. The attack was successful. The Fossoinme-Breurevoir line has been breached. The enemy has been cleared from north of Joncourt. The Australians completed the capture of the defenses south of Lecaet and Gouy.

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## American Attacks Keeping 25 German Divisions Engaged

WITH THE A-ERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 2.—The Americans attacking between the Meuse and Argonne forest have engaged more than 300,000 Germans since the drive began on September 26. Thus they held up more than twenty-five German divisions that otherwise might have been used in the north against the British and Belgians.

Although Americans have made important gains of terrain, including the capture of the commanding height of Montfaucon, and have taken many prisoners, it is doubtful if this is more important to allied success than the fact that they have prevented many enemy divisions from operating elsewhere.

The Russians are complaining that Americans will be shortly as much hated in Russia as are the Germans and Japanese because our military expedition went to Russia to help the Czechoslovaks, but not the Russian people.

This statement was made to Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Senate Foreign relations Committee, today by Ivan Nardony, New York, vice president of the Russian-American Asiatic corporation. Nardony asked that the committee act to prevent this feeling growing in Russia before it has reached proportions which will render the American allied work of reclamation well nigh hopeless.

He declared reports of this hostility "are emanating not from the Socialist or Bolshevik ranks, but from the intellectual people. The reason is that when our military expedition went to Russia, it was not preceded by a moral expedition of propagandists."

STARVATION IN RUSSIA  
Swedish sources report food conditions in Russia continually are growing worse. The Swedish newspapers say foreigners are starving to death. One of the Russian bread is butter at 112 a pound. All restaurants and hotels are closed.

God's Beautiful Flowers.  
They are appropriate for all occasions. Prompt service. GIDEA, 1314 F St.—Adv.

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## ASK QUICK ACTION ON PENSION BILL

Heads of the various organizations of Government employees interested in pension and retirement legislation have decided to do all possible to get the McKellar pension bill put through Congress this session.

Senator McKellar is earnest for the proposed legislation, and he will be given all the backing possible. This was decided at a recent conference of the officials of the different organizations of Government clerks and employees.

One of the first things done will be to canvass the Senate and try to find where each Senator stands with respect to granting pension and retirement to aged employees. After there has been a canvass, it will be possible, of course, to tell how many Senators are opposed to the McKellar bill and how many it will be necessary to convert by presentation of facts and arguments.

While the revenue bill and some other matters will make it difficult to get the measure passed this session, it is still possible to force it through.

LIEUT. J. L. G. KING DIES  
Lieut. James L. G. King, of the Naval Dental Corp., died from Spanish influenza at the Norfolk Naval Base Hospital, last night at 11 o'clock, according to a telegram received today by his brother, Preston King, head auditor of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

Lieutenant King was twenty-six years old. He formerly was a dental surgeon in Washington. He received a commission in the dental corps of the navy about six weeks ago, and was at once ordered to Norfolk. A week ago he became ill, and the doctors diagnosed his case as Spanish influenza.

Lieutenant King was a graduate of the George Washington University Dental School. He had been practicing at 820 New York avenue for the last two years.